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Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

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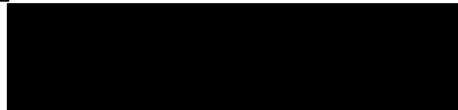
ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE
425 Eye Street N.W.
BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F
Washington, D.C. 20536



File: [Redacted] Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

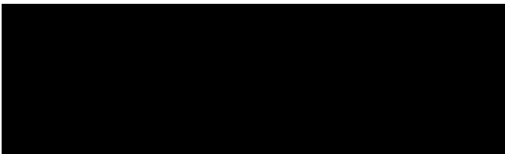
Date: **AUG 15 2003**

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:



Petition: Immigrant Petition for Special Immigrant Religious Worker Pursuant to Section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(4), as described at Section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(27)(C)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



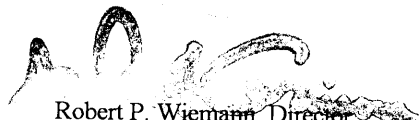
INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. *Id.*

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.


Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The employment-based immigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office [AAO] on appeal. The appeal will be summarily dismissed.

The petitioner is a church. It seeks to classify the beneficiary as a special immigrant religious worker pursuant to section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(4), to perform services as an international teacher and minister. The director denied the petition based on questions that had arisen regarding the petitioner's affiliation with the entity where the beneficiary had previously worked, the beneficiary's experience and qualifications for the position offered, and the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage.

8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v) states, in pertinent part, "[a]n officer to whom an appeal is taken shall summarily dismiss any appeal when the party concerned fails to identify specifically any erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact for the appeal."

On the Form I-290B Notice of Appeal, filed on October 15, 2002, counsel stated "[the petitioner] asserts that the Service's decision of 9/13/02 denying the Form I-360 [petition] that it filed on behalf of [the beneficiary] was in error. The petitioner will submit a brief in support of its appeal within 30 days of this notice." On November 6, 2002, counsel stated "the Church has determined that it does not wish to submit a brief or statement in support of its appeal. Rather, it wishes the AAU [now AAO] to render a decision based upon its analysis of the existing record."

The claim that the director's decision "was in error" is a general statement, which makes no specific allegation of error. The bare assertion that the director somehow erred in rendering the decision is not sufficient basis for a substantive appeal. The filing of an appeal does not require the AAO to readjudicate the petition *de novo* if the petitioner has not specified how the director's decision was in error.

Inasmuch as counsel has failed to identify specifically an erroneous conclusion of law or a statement of fact as a basis for the appeal, the regulations mandate the summary dismissal of the appeal.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.